

Answers Given by Swedish AGA Company Officials to Written
Questions Regarding the Geodimeter by Soviet Delegation
to ISP -- July 1956

1. Clarence Shelton's address is as follows:

U.S. Coast and Geodetic Survey, Washington, D.C., USA

The National Mapping Office, Australia, published the results of its surveys in March 1956. Doctor of Philosophy Bergstrand can personally give information on the latest results at Kartverket (Swedish Cartographic Administration) next week.

2. As far as we know -- no. Communicate with the Americans.

3. The first designation indicated a mistake made by the instrument, which (mistake) did not depend on the distance. The second designation indicates such uncertainty as to give insufficient knowledge of temperature conditions along with the measured distance.

4. We do not usually use a filter. The effective wave length is detected [recorded?] in monochrome, individually for each instrument.

5. RCA IP 21 is used. Depending on the color sensitivity, the final curve is measured by a polaroid filter plus the Kerr cell plus the photocell. The equivalent of dark current is $5 \cdot 10^{-14}$ lumen. See paragraph 4.

6. See paragraph 4 and 5.

7. Stability of frequencies: $1 \cdot 10^{-6}$ is a mistake, it is usually $3 \cdot 5 \cdot 10^{-7}$. "Harmonics" are negligible.

8. Philips EF 40 in instrument NASM-2; RCA, Sylvania 5879 in instrument NASM-3.

9. Sensitivity of instrument 50 050 microamperes. The instrument is attenuated by silicone oil.

10. It is difficult to achieve sufficient stability of frequency if a frequency is produced which is suitable for long range.

Ask Doctor Bergstrand. At present, there are 20 instruments working the majority of the time when it is light.